

# SOCIAL-DEMOCRATIC HERALD

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## Socialism As An Evolutionary Process

THE fact is being recognized more and more by scientists that our civilization is in a constant flow, like a river, the current of which is ever changing. Yet one of the greatest obstacles with which Socialists have to contend is the notion that whatever is, must be the immutable order of nature. Because the wage system has prevailed as far back as any one can remember, people fancy that this system constitutes the necessary condition for civilized society. Social-Democrats say this is a fundamental error, and history proves it.

The present state of things grew out of feudalism and serfdom, which followed a system of master and slave.

In the ancient states there was no wage system, there was slavery. The master was the absolute lord of the persons of his slaves, of the soil and of the instruments of labor, which then were crude and simple.

Serfdom constituted the next great stage. The lords of the soil were the dominant class, but the workers of the soil were personally free, although attached to the soil where they were born. Now, this second stage, although far below our civilization, was at any rate much above chattel slavery.

But the progress of mankind demanded another step, and that was capitalism. This was unknown during the former periods of the world which had wealth but not capital.

This third stage of the development of our race has given occasion for the rise of a class of exploiters, unknown to any of the former civilizations. Our plutocracy, our industrial, commercial and moneyed aristocracy, are now the masters of all production in all civilized countries to whose good will, or rather, upon whose profits, the laboring people of the world depend for a living.

And all these evils are heightened by cut-throat competition, which not only forces wage workers into a struggle to see who shall live and who shall starve, but which also compels the employers to pay as little for their labor as possible.

But the laborers are by no means the only sufferers. The small employers, and the small merchants are just as much victims of this cruel kind of competition as the wage-workers. The fierce competition lessens the profit on each article, and that must be compensated for by greater numbers of them being produced and sold. That is, the cheaper the goods, the more capital is required.

Precisely, then, for the same reason that the mechanic with his own shop and working on his own account has disappeared in the struggle between hand-work and machine-work, for this same reason the small employers with their little machinery, their small capital, and their little stock of goods are being driven from the field by the trusts.

Our social order, or rather social disorder, may fitly be compared to a ladder of which the middle rungs are being torn away one by one. And this absorption of the smaller fortunes by the large ones is much hastened by the industrial crises, called "panics," which make their appearance every fifteen or twenty years.

The principle involved in "trusts" is the principle of co-operation instead of competition—but it is the co-operation of capitalists only, not the co-operation of the people. The object of a "trust" is greater regularity of production, steadiness of price and a uniform system of credit. It is the shadow of Socialism, and it is used for the benefit of a few capitalists, instead of the nation.

And if this goes on, and according to all natural consequences it must go on, for all the great capital wants to be invested, then in a very short time we shall find most of our industries conducted by "trusts" from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

But these phenomena have also another meaning. They bring before the public mind the question whether we are to have organized capital or organized production? For it is perfectly evident that we must in the future have organized business action of some sort. Shall we have it for the capitalists only, or for the whole people?

In other words, the "trusts" prepare the public mind for Socialism.

If our "statesmen" were less blind to the logic of events which are

## Milwaukee's Great Socialist Mask Ball

**Biggest Thing Ever Undertaken in Milwaukee in Way of Carnival Celebration Now Assured—\$400.00 in Cash Prizes Will Attract Finest Efforts of Maskers—Entire Auditorium Building Rented for the Occasion—Arrangement Committee Calls for the Co-operation of All Socialists At Once**

The biggest thing ever undertaken by the Social-Democrats in Milwaukee will take place at the Auditorium, Jan. 26. The Social-Democratic mask ball on that night, Jan. 26, will surpass anything of the kind ever witnessed in Milwaukee.

The entire building, main ball and smaller halls, have all been rented for the occasion. The city is literally flooded with advertisements of the event. Nothing that labor, enthusiasm and legitimate expense can do to make the undertaking of the growing young Social-Democratic giant a huge success from every standpoint is being left undone.

All that is now necessary to insure success is the hearty co-operation of each individual interested in the success of the party's undertakings.

### You Must Help

Each of you can render the committee in charge the assistance most needed by remitting for the carnival tickets sent you without delay. The committee needs \$2,000 to cover rent and other initial expenses before the

### As to Upper Houses

It is a good thing that the daily papers allow their readers the chance to talk back for many of these little editorial front below are gems in their way and voice the real hopes of democracy. Thus a man who signs himself "W. F. Rindler" gives Chicago Tribune readers some sound common sense in a recent issue on the subject of double legislative houses. Here is what he says:

"We can conceive that before the age of railways, telegraph, telephone, newspaper, ocean cables, steamboats, etc., two legislative houses might be considered necessary in order that one might watch the other; but now the entire public is able to keep a daily eye not only upon both houses of our own government, but upon all governments. The revolutionary founders of our government, being without the above appliances for controlling legislators and not having our full knowledge of organiza-

Following are the figures as to the votes cast in the recent parliamentary elections in England. The total number of votes cast was 5,229,071, distributed as follows:

Unionists	2,415,288
Liberals	2,298,594
Laborites	382,158
Redmonites	85,426
O'Brienes	39,470
Miscellaneous	2,543

Says a newspaper dispatch: "Peter Thomson, multimillionaire paper manufacturer of College Hill, a suburb of Cincinnati, testified before Attorney Stanley Shaffer at Hamilton, O., that he paid money to Hamilton, O., politicians in order to obtain a reduction of taxes for a land syndicate in which he was interested. Thomson said he had paid \$1,000 to a man to have his taxes cut in two."

It is generally just the fellow that can afford to pay his taxes that has the tax-dodging spirit the most criminally developed.

Two great thoroughfares, thirty-four miles long, have now been provided for between Spokane, Wash., and Couer d'Alene, Idaho, to be lined with apple trees. It is a famous idea. Not only is it a blessed thing to make the desert bloom as the rose, but much more to make the ordinary walks of life so blossom.

It is no harder to plant fruit and nut bearing trees than to plant those that are merely ornamental, and it is conceivable that so many food yielding trees might be set out in a public way, that food in such localities would be almost as free as water in certain seasons, and common enough so that no one could corner it away from the people long patient.

The proposed fruit roads here referred to reminds me of the plan that is already in contemplation in Milwaukee to conduct the city's sewage to a valley several miles south of the city and to use it to fertilize a vast municipal apple orchard.

In the bitter nights of the present winter, when the majority of mankind enjoy at least the shelter of either a home fireside or a furnished room,

pushing us with railroad speed toward a total and abrupt revolution, they might bring about a state of Socialism gradually and peacefully by a series of measures, each consistently developing itself out of the previous ones. They might begin from two poles of society.

Thus, it is now proposed, even by very conservative agents, to take the telegraph system and the railroads of our country under government control and own them like our postoffice department.

Suppose this measure is realized, as it is sure to be in the near future. Then we may do likewise with our express business, our steam and sailing vessels and our mines, and thus onward.

Then we may absorb the Standard Oil company, the steel trust and every other trust, and one great enterprise after another as quickly as possible.

And so from the other pole.

Why could not our cities begin by taking under their control and operating their gas works, and electric light, railway and telephone plants? And why should they not operate their bakeries and drug stores? Let cities furnish to their citizens fuel to winter and ice in summer.

For are these things not just as essential to public health as water?

Then let the cities some day also furnish all the milk, flour and meat needed. For the millers of the country have a trust now, and a few big packers furnish the meat to the butchers. Yet, moreover, let the city some day in the future take charge of the liquor traffic, so that Milwaukee would have more reading rooms and fewer drinking places—we have 1,800 saloons at present.

And, moreover, let the city furnish all the school books. And at least one meal a day, free of charge, and clothes to such as are needy.

I do not say, nor even think, that the social question will be solved in this manner.

Our people are neither wise nor peaceable enough to do it.

But it seems to me this would be the most practical way to solve the social question for a practical people.

Lincoln said, "Capital is stored labor." Whose labor? Ex.

Thousands of HUMAN men stand shivering in line in the larger cities, insufficiently clad and frozen in the icy blasts, waiting for a midnight dollop of coffee and bread from the charitable. They form what are known as "bread lines" in modern civilization—one of the most ghastly pictures presented by the capitalist system.

"Peace on earth, good will toward men!"

Yet wretched as are these conditions in our American cities, indescribably worse is the case in the world's metropolis, London. There an army of depleted men and women sleep by day in sheltered places and walk the streets by night, mere animated cadavers, dead in spirit and almost dead in flesh.

Nothing irritates the apologists for the capitalist system more than to be reminded of these horrors.

The world is big enough for all. Society produces in interminable abundance. The wrecks of the rich are well looked after and protected, but the wrecks of the poor, produced by conditions they cannot control, are abandoned of both God and man. Let us hurry a change of system!

Public Service Magazine, organ of the traction and other public service cormorants, publishes a picture of the recent Columbia, O., street car strike, showing the inability of the company to get its cars through a crowd of strikers and sympathizers in the heart of the city at the beginning of the three months strike. It presents the lawlessness in a shameful example of lawlessness, but one cannot but see that no such general massing of sympathizers could be possible unless the company had by its policy and acts practically forfeited the respect of the general community. The picture presents the desperation of a people long patient.

Your public service corporation is equally cowardly. It will sin against the people day in and day out, and then if there is a moment of retaliation, it will roll its virtuous eyes and call upon the country to witness how

lawlessness is practiced.

Lawlessness is practiced, but one cannot but see that no such general massing of sympathizers could be possible unless the company had by its policy and acts practically forfeited the respect of the general community. The picture presents the desperation of a people long patient.

The first dispatches seemed to indicate that the London authorities had borrowed rotten American police methods and were simply trying to strengthen the sway of the police administration by a worked-up scare. It sounded a good deal like the artificial Chicago scare of 1886 which ended in a shameful wholesale judicial murder.

In London the two Russian barbers over whom an artificial Anarchist scare had been worked up were surrounded by police and soldiers in a little house and after the house had been riddled with bullets, it was deliberately set on fire and the barglar— that is, if there was no mistake in their identity—were burned to death.

That the style was changed so as to

to shield the hats they already had and to force them to purchase new.

Styles are surely changed to help business.

The horror of the thing is just reaching those in London who did not make up the vast throng that witnessed the long drawn out "battle."

The dispatches sent to this country tried to justify the crime by claiming that the men were Anarchists come to London to kill the king on coronation day. It sought to poison the judgment of American newspaper readers by claiming that the men were manufacturing bombs in the building in which they were burned to death. If the men had had high explosives there they would have had a chance to do deadly work with their assailants instead of relying on revolvers. But when it was all over even the police did not dare to claim that any bombs or explosives were discovered. Chicago or New York police would have themselves furnished the bombs if they had been on the job!

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When it comes to tax dodging it appears that Theodore Roosevelt could also play the game. Documentary

evidence is now produced to show that to escape a \$50,000 assessment by New York City in January 1908, he sent an affidavit from Washington

claiming that he had not been a resident of the metropolis since May 1, 1907. Yet, on the other hand—he had signed an affidavit on Aug. 24, 1907, to escape a tax assessment at Oyster Bay, swearing that he was a resident of New York City!

"Our legislation, amending easily in a single year to 16,000 enactments," Prof. Farnam of Yale, "is mainly the product of unskilled labor. Hence it is not surprising that when it is submitted to the trained minds of our courts a great deal of it is condemned."

But it's an easy guess that the ex-

corporation attorneys, who as

supreme court jurists pass on the laws

do not always condemn them for

the reasons given. They condemn some to protect vested interests, it is feared.

If the capitalists will not then go

to work they may take their turn in the poor houses.

Under Socialism the wealth will be

long to the workers whilst under

present day capitalism the working

class is composed of poor people.

They are poor because they work

—instead of being able to appropriate

to themselves the results of the toil

of others.

The United States court of customs appeals has decided that extraterritorial Americans visiting this country are entitled to the exemptions from custom duties granted to full-fledged foreign tourists. The appeal was from Bradley Martin, Jr., who said he had become a Britisher two years ago and forsaken his allegiance to the United States.

The court held that he was a citizen of the United States.

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## Letters on a World-Round Lecture Tour

By Walter Thomas Mills

The British Campaign  
(Written for The Herald.)  
London, Dec. 22, 1910.

**D**HEN the recent campaign for parliamentary candidates was made inevitable and the dates practically fixed, there was still four weeks of work before me in the filling of return lecture appointments. But the campaign was deemed of such serious importance that the meetings were made campaign rallies or where the meetings fell in uncontested districts the national executives of the Independent Labor party and of the Labor party interceded with the comrades who had the dates to shift my work to the disputed territory. Hence I was for a second time during this year in the midst of the hottest fight in a great British parliamentary election.

This not only brought to me an opportunity greatly appreciated but entirely upset some of my plans of work, including these weekly letters. At once the work became of such a nature that attention to anything else than the campaign became entirely impossible.

But here the letters are coming again and I am sure they will keep coming hereafter.

The election was not unexpected.

The British house of lords is overwhelmingly Conservative. When the Liberal party has created new peers, as it has been doing more actively than the Conservative party itself, these new Liberal peers, just because they are given interests in common with the specially privileged, by the very fact of the special privileges which a peerage confers, speedily became Conservatives themselves and are found largely voting against all progressive measures, even though supported by the party which created them.

The house of lords represented special privileges because membership in the house was itself a special privilege born either of aristocratic ancestry or out of parliamentary necessities and in either case carried devotion to special privileges as the essential character of the second chamber of the British parliament.

The final court of appeal is also a function of the house of lords. This function is exercised by the lawyers of the house, acting as a sort of committee of the second chamber and hence the interpretation of the law is also a function of special privilege and, as in all other countries, it is so arranged that the administration of final legal power is in the hands of those personally benefited by special privileges.

But no serious progress can be made in the direction of the common good except at the expense of special privileges of some sort, just as no special privilege can be possessed by any share of the people, except at the expense of all the rest of the people.

### The Obstructing Lords

For years the rising movement of democracy has been defeated in all its most important work by the intervention of the house of lords or by the few lords sitting as a court of final appeal.

Local self-government not only for Ireland but for all the rest of Great Britain was denied by the house of lords. Ireland has been heretofore the only part of the empire which was making trouble about it. Not so now, and hereafter.

In religious and educational matters, the house of lords controlled the church and the school and refused all rational legislation for the liberation or improvement of either of these great institutions.

In the law and in the raising of local revenues, all sorts of abuses exist — none of which could be touched without the consent of the lords, but they were themselves the beneficiaries of these abuses. They must not be interfered with.

Labor became more effective in its organization and more rational in its demands. But the irrational special privileges could not endure rational and compelling action on the part of trade unions.

The Taff-Vale decision struck a blow from special privileges directly at the democracy of modern unionism. The answer was a Labor party with thirty-two members in the house of commons and a bill reversing the law lords' decision which the house of lords accepted with the explanation that in the fight with labor, they must choose better ground than that question could be made to offer.

Finally the tax on land values and the budget of which it was a part, tempted the all-powerful house to throw out a finance bill — a thing not before dared by the second chamber for three hundred years.

That forced an election last January. The Labor party carried its

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**Removal Notice**  
The business offices of the Social-Democratic Herald, Vorwaerts, Napoli and the book department are now located in the new building, at the northeast corner of Sixth and Chestnut streets. All persons desiring to do business with any of these departments of the Social-Democratic Publishing company will find the office through the Sixth street entrance.

The Co-operative Printery will remain at 344 Sixth street until about the 15th of January.

Owing to the disorganization of the book department caused by moving, book orders may be delayed for a few days. Patience on the part of customers until things get straightened will be appreciated by the management. It will be only a short time until we have every facility to fill all orders with the greatest possible dispatch.

The receipts for dues at the national office for the month of October were \$3,399.20. That was the record amount to that date.

In the recent election conducted by the National Finnish organization Comrade Herman Louko declined re-nomination for secretary-treasurer, his health not permitting him to retain so commanding a position. Comrade Louko in a letter to the state secretaries, dated today, introduces his successor, Comrade J. W. Sarlund, who assumed the office on Jan. 1.

The new members of the National Finnish Executive committee are as follows: Victor Watta, Chicago; Herman Louko, Chicago; Everett Savela, Chicago; Karl Helander, Waukegan, Ill.; Emil Oksa, Milwaukee, Wis.; R. Merilisto, Milwaukee.

The Findlay Call Publishing company, Findlay, O., has established fifty-one Socialist papers, conducted on a co-operative plan, in the neighboring cities of the states of Ohio, Indiana, Pennsylvania and New York.

**Trusts and Monopolies**

(Continued from 2d page.)  
body knows it would be a losing game right from the start. It is true, there is some competition in the educational field, but not enough to amount to anything so far as public schools are concerned.

Now, how many will say, "Will not this kind of a system pave the way for an unlimited amount of graft?" That is too easy. Give us a harder one. What causes graft, bribery, etc.? Is not this kind of dishonesty brought about entirely by some private interest trying to secure special favors from the government? And if the government owned all the trusts, would not this do away with all these "private interests," so there would be no incentive to graft, bribe, etc.? True, some individuals might try to secure an opportunity to start up a trust, but if the people determine to continue the business he could make no profit at it, and would soon go to the wall just as easy as his predecessors did.

That it would throw a great deal of

responsibility upon the people goes without saying. There is no system known but what has its drawbacks, but this seems to be about the only one that can be successfully advanced against government ownership.

This, I believe, covers the three phases of trust management as advocated by the three leading political parties.

In conclusion, I would be pleased to hear from advocates of each of the systems, either personally or through the columns of the journal, showing wherein any argument herein is unsound.

Arleta, Ore., Dec. 1, 1910.

**Socialists Carry City**

Star City, W. Va., Jan. 5.—We had a municipal election today, we elected every man on the Socialist ticket. The plumes are pretty sure about it.

This was a pretty cold day, the comrades worked like beavers. They made a bonfire, at a vacant lot near the polls, made and served hot coffee, instead of having beer and whiskey, to keep them warm. We had every voter in town out to vote, there was 78 votes cast, the Socialists got 38 straight votes. The Citizens' party got 21 straight votes, 19 split tickets, this is a correct report as I was one of the poll clerks.

You will notice G. B. Stansberry is on the Citizens' ticket also. We told him that he could not run on both tickets; this will not happen again while I am here and a member of the party. JOHN W. FRANK.

Citizens' ticket—for mayor, D. S. Brewer, 38 votes; for recorder, R. H. Riley, 35; for councilman, Howard Kanfeld, 35; E. E. Schriver, 33; G. B. Stansberry, 80; Jos. Mapie, 32.

Socialist party—for mayor, Wm. Shay, 40 votes; for recorder, H. A. Higgins, 42; for councilman, G. R. Stansberry, 40; F. McShaffery, 47; Jno. Bayner, 45; J. W. Kennedy, 45.

**Martyr in a Good Cause**  
Grafton, Ill.—John J. Keon, the Socialist who was kept in jail thirteen weeks about a year ago because he refused to pay his poll tax, has a laugh coming on the city, which has repealed the tax.

Keon backed by the state organization of the Socialist party, made a strong fight against the effort to collect the tax.

When he was ordered to pay it or go to jail, he went to jail.

He was then ordered to pay or stay in jail, and he stayed in jail.

He was then asked to please pay and get out of jail, because it was costing the city so much to collect the \$1.50 poll tax. Keon stayed in jail.

He made an issue of the poll tax, refusing after his stay in jail to pay the tax again this year.

A friend unknown to Keon paid it for him. Then the city fathers met and decided to repeal the tax.

Therefore Keon and the local Socialists are much amused, the Chicago Daily Socialist says.

"Socialism is the liveliest thing in this country today."—Bishop Barry.

That it would throw a great deal of

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Extra trousers included of the same or striped material. You can't afford to miss this. It's the biggest good clothes offer of the year.

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Our writers guarantee of perfect satisfaction with every garment; besides we keep your clothes pressed free of charge for one year from date of purchase.

**Parkton Hotel Block 103 Grand Ave., Milwaukee Open Evenings Till 8:00**

**Saturday Evenings Till 10:00**

**UNITED WOOLEN MILLS CO.**

**Better Change Your Politics, Mr. Workingman**

(Written for The Herald.)

**W**ORKER, are you not thinking that it is about time you were changing your politics? You who build the railroads, the factories, the houses and carry on the industries of the world, for the profit of others; you who have made millions, do you not think it time you were doing something for yourselves?

We are counted a prosperous country. We measure our wealth as one hundred and twenty-five billions of dollars. How do you share in this prosperity? How much of this wealth do you own? You live in rented houses; you wear cheap clothing; you eat cheap food; you have cheap pleasures. Every year you find the cost of living increasing without any perceptible raise in wages.

The average income of the American workingman is something less than \$500 per year. The amount required to support his family is something more than \$700 per year. This means that the women and children of this prosperous country must go out into the mills and factories to earn the difference between these two amounts in order to keep the home. We are so prosperous that in the city of New York alone some 25,000 women are compelled to work in order to

support their families. We are so prosperous that we have thousands of men continually out of work, thousands of children going to school hungry and ill clad, thousands of tramps and criminals, and prostitutes, and the rich are producing more every year, banquets for degenerate millionaires, and special Pullman palaces for Parisian pups.

You want more and better clothing, more education, better food, more recreation. You earn these things, you produce them, you are entitled to them. You do not vote for them.

The poverty of the serfs of the feudal days lay in the fact that they were compelled to give five-sixths of the product of the land which they till as rent to the lord to whom they owed allegiance. Your poverty consists in the fact that you give from two-thirds to five-sixths of the product of your labor to the capitalist who employs you and whose interests the Republicans and Democratic politicians try to make you believe yours are identical with.

If you produce boots and shoes you get at per cent of your labor.

If you produce furniture you get about 25 per cent; if you make clothing you get about 17½ per cent; if you are a worker in cotton goods you get 17 per cent of your labor; men's furnishings, you get 18½ per cent; if you are a worker producing worsted goods you get 13½ per cent; if you are a worker in woolen goods you get about 13 per cent of your labor.

This is why the children and wives of the workers must go into the mills and factories to help support the families of the nation.

As you receive only one-fifth of your product you, of course, are unable to buy back what you have produced and thus keep the wheels of industry going, and every few years the mills and factories are obliged to shut down and out-of-work, you go hungry in the midst of the plenty you have produced because you have not saved when you were getting that generous share, one-fifth of your labor.

The interests of the capitalist and the worker are not identical. The capitalist wants more profits; the worker wants more wages—should have the whole product of his labor, and the only way he can get it is to own the instruments of production.

The old parties have baited the workers with false issues long enough. Both of them stand for the same system, is there any limit where the worker is honest and admirable, and if the worker is entitled to a little more of his product, as some progressive insurgents tell us, is he not entitled to all

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STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE  
County, Court-in-Probate.  
In the Matter of the Estate of Christian  
Nestor J. Herzig, given at the Peoria  
Court of the County Court to be held in and for  
said County, at the Court House, in the City  
of Milwaukee, in said County, on the first  
Tuesday in January, 1911, the following  
matter will be heard and decided:

The application of Alvin L. Nease and John  
K. Remke to re-open the above entitled probate  
and perfecting the record therein in such  
manner as may be necessary to make it con-  
form to the truth, with the limitation to  
the trial of Alvin L. Nease and John K. Remke,  
and the trial of the same to determine  
the right of the parties to re-open them and the collection and distribution of all  
property real and personal as provided by law.

It is ordered that notice of said application  
be given by publishing once in each  
newspaper published in said County, prior to  
said hearing, on the 27th day of January, 1911.

Milwaukee, December 27th, 1910.

By the Court:

JOHN C. KAREL,  
County Judge

JAMES W. SPEAR,  
Attorney for Petitioners  
220th Street, Milwaukee, Wisconsin

STATE OF WISCONSIN, MILWAUKEE  
County, Court-in-Probate.

In the Matter of the Estate of Henriette  
Julien, deceased.

Lester Testimony in the Estate of

Henriette Julien, late of the City of

Milwaukee, in said County of Milwaukee, de-  
ceased, on the 27th day of January, 1911, to Henry

Julien by this Court:

It is ordered that the time from the date  
hereof until and including the first Tuesday of  
January, 1911, be allowed to the heirs and executors  
of the estate within which all creditors of  
the said Henriette Julien, deceased, shall present  
their claims for examination and allow-  
ance.

It is further ordered that all claims for  
necessary funeral expenses, for the expenses of  
the last sickness of the deceased and for  
debt having a preference under the laws of  
the state, be presented to the heirs and executors  
of the estate within fifteen days from the date  
hereof.

It is further ordered that all claims and demands  
and all debts, above limited for said credit-  
ors to present their claims and demands be  
given by publishing a copy of this order and  
notice, for four consecutive weeks, once in each  
week, in the Social-Democratic Herald, a news-  
paper published in the county of Milwaukee,  
the first publication to be within fifteen days  
from the date hereof.

Dated this 20th day of December, 1910.

By the Court:

JOHN C. KAREL,  
County Judge

Widule & Menden,  
Attorneys for Estate

## Wisconsin State Organization

Winfield R. Gaylord, 344 Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis., state organizer, to whom  
news and other matters of this department should be sent.

### State Secretary's Financial Report for December

#### RECEIPTS.

Dues of Milwaukee County  
North Side Polish branch.....  
Polish Branch, Cudahy.....  
Italian Branch, Milwaukee.....  
11, Milwaukee.....  
2, Milwaukee.....  
Bohemian Branch, Milwaukee.....  
1. Cudahy.....  
1. West Allis.....  
1. Town of Greendale.....  
16, Milwaukee.....  
22, Milwaukee.....  
17, Milwaukee.....  
3, Town of Lake.....  
13, Milwaukee.....  
Danish Branch, Milwaukee.....  
Polish Branch, 14th ward,  
Milwaukee.....  
15, Milwaukee.....  
German Branch, 15th ward,  
Milwaukee.....  
1, Milwaukee.....  
20, Milwaukee.....  
Hungarian Branch, Milwaukee.....  
9, Milwaukee.....  
18, Milwaukee.....  
30, Milwaukee.....  
23, Milwaukee.....  
Jewish Branch, Milwaukee.....  
Day Branch, Milwaukee.....  
German Branch, Milwaukee.....  
3, 4 and 7, Milwaukee.....  
1, Cudahy.....  
1, Roumanian Branch, Milwaukee.....  
12, Milwaukee.....  
Bohemian Branch, Milwaukee.....  
9, Milwaukee.....  
1, Silver Spring.....

\$342.25

Dues of State—

1. Baldwin.....

1. Green Bay.....

1. Neenah.....

1. Waukesha.....

1. Sheldon.....

Members-at-large—

Russian Branch, Kenosha.....

1. Doylestown.....

1. Brookfield.....

1. Rice Lake.....

1. Weblake.....

1. Sheboygan.....

1. Depere.....

1. La Crosse.....

1. German Branch, Kenosha.....

1. Chippewa Falls.....

1. Berlin.....

1. Madison.....

1. Fort Atkinson.....

1. Town of Allouez.....

1. Wausau.....

1. Stetsonville.....

1. Stevens Point.....

1. Bohemian Branch, Kenosha.....

1. Billings Park.....

Branch 2, Madison.....

1. Racine.....

1. Elroy.....

1. Town of Browning.....

1. Corliss.....

1. Richland Center.....

1. German Branch, La Crosse.....

1. North La Crosse.....

1. South Slavonian Branch,  
Kenosha.....

1. Orange.....

1. German Branch, Kenosha.....

1. Scandinavian Branch, Superior.....

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## Federated Trades Council of Milwaukee

HEADQUARTERS—318 STATE ST.

TELEPHONE—GRAND 1742

Meetings on 1st and 3d Wednesdays (8 P.M.), Freie

Gemeinde Hall, Fourth St., Bet. Cedar and State;

## OFFICERS:

Corresponding Secretary—JOHN REICHERT, 318 State St.

Recording Secretary—FREDERIC HEATH, 244 State St.

Secretary-Treasurer—WILHELM BROCKHAUSEN, 1116 State St.

Secretary of Arms—M. WENDELFERD, 1117 State St.

Business Agent—FRANK J. WEISER, 316 State St.

John J. Handler, Albert Walters, James Sheehan, John Rader, Edmund Melms.

LABEL SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Chairman, Wm. H. Haller, V. C. M. H. Whiskers, Treas., T. H. Heppert, Sec. H. P. Cook, 1116 State St.

BUILDING TRADES SECTION—Meetings 2d and 4th Thursday evenings, 318 State St. Cor. Sec. John Schwertner, 503 Fifteenth St.; Fin. Sec. Henry Rummel, 1116 State St.

Business Agent, Wm. Gribble, 318 State St. (Chartered by A. F. of L. B. T. Dept.)

THE UNION LABEL continues to stand for "A Nobler Manhood, a More Beautiful Womanhood, a Happier Childhood." The courts have not yet taken from us the right to employ this means to the end—labor's freedom. While we may, let us USE ITS POWER



## News of Organized Labor

Conducted by Walter S. Fisher

Address all Communications to 318 State St.

**Chicago, Ills.**—Owing to the alleged violation of an agreement on the part of the employers, sixty-nine lasters in the employ of the J. P. Smith Shoe company, with factories at Franklin and Erie streets, were locked out last Wednesday, and will undoubtedly affect the 600 shoe workers employed by the big concerns. The stand of the firm was the result of a dispute of 5 cents per pair on the new high toes in the latest style of men's shoes.

**Birmingham, Ala.**—Beginning Jan. 1, 1911, and continuing in effect for five years, the book and job scale of the Typographical Union will be \$19.50 per week, an increase of \$1.50 per week. The minimum pay of foremen will be \$1.50 in offices employing three compositors or less, and when more than that number is employed the minimum wage will be \$2.50 per week.

**Poughkeepsie, N. Y.**—The members of the Iron Molders union of this city recently signed a new agreement with the employers, which provides for an increase in wages and a reduction of hours. The former wage scale was \$2.75 for a ten-hour day, and the new agreement calls for \$3 per day for a nine-hour day. This applies to both molders and core-makers.

**Mohile, Ala.**—Riven Front Lodge No. 261, International Association of Machinists, have won their strike, the employers conceding an increase in wages of 20 cents a day, making a flat rate of \$8.75 for a nine-hour day, and double time for all overtime, Sundays and holidays.

**Patterson, N. Y.**—The Iron Molders' unions of this city were recently successful in negotiating a new wage scale which provides for an increase of 20 cents per day for its members. The new agreement calls for \$3.30, \$3.20 and \$3.10 per day for floor molders, house molders and core-makers, respectively.

**Aurora, Ills.**—The Aurora council, building trades department, seated the Carpenters last week, and then notified W. J. Spencer, secretary of the building trades department, A. F. of L., that they would not comply with the mandate of the St. Louis convention to unseat them.

**Zanesville, O.**—The coremakers, members of the Iron Molders' union recently received an increase in wages of 50 cents per day on the

local quorum was approved of.

The secretary reported on complaints of the state insurance department against the Boot and Shoe Workers' union 276, of Racine. The insurance department had acted in the complaint of one Mr. Hinkley of Los Angeles, Cal., but finally concluded that unions were purely benevolent and mutual organizations, not conducted for profit and therefore not within the jurisdiction of the department.

The report was received and filed. The secretary also reported on the A. S. of E. convention at Wausau, and on a conference at Madison on the subject of inducing city people with small means to go farming. Reports received and filed.

Resolution by Bro. Weber against oriental immigration was adopted and ordered printed for distribution.

Circular by Bro. Brockhausen relative to legislative measures to be introduced in the legislature and action by the city central bodies was adopted and ordered printed for distribution.

The A. F. of L. requests legislation on the marking of prison-made goods, industrial insurance and sanitary tenement houses. As all of these matters are progressing, the letter was received and filed.

The secretary reported on the activity of several of the deputy organizers in the state. Report approved of.

Bro. Zick was ordered to Beaver Dam to assist the carpenters in organization. A circular on pernicious activity by the organized employers of the state in the matter of labor legislation was adopted and ordered printed for distribution.

At 5 p. m. the meeting adjourned till 10 a. m. Jan. 4.

**JAN. 4—MORNING SESSION.** Meeting called to order by the secretary-treasurer.

Bro. Smale of Wausau, was chosen chairman for the day.

Bro. Fisher and Hamann absent on account of work.

The auditing committee reported having called at the Second Ward bank and found all of the funds of the Federation on deposit.

The board then proceeded to consider labor legislation intended for the 1911 session of the legislature. Most of the important bills were discussed and one section of a bill was rejected.

Bro. Weber reported on some of the proceedings of the A. F. of L. St. Louis convention, one part of which was the initiative step toward the annual or bi-annual meetings of representatives of city and state central bodies for the purpose of uniform local and state legislation.

At 12 m. the board, on motion, took a recess till 2 p. m.

**AFTERNOON SESSION.**

At 2 p. m. the board reconvened with Bro. Smale in the chair.

The discussion of legislative measures was again taken up, but on motion it was decided to refer all the subject matter to the legislative members of the board.

Bro. Smale moved that a stock circular on affiliation be issued. Carried.

Bro. Walters, business agent of the Steam Fitters' union No. 18, of Milwaukee, requested that Bro. Weber be ordered to Green Bay to assist in the seating of the Steam Fitters' union there in the Trades council. Request granted.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the secretary.

Fraternally submitted,  
FRED. J. BROCKHAUSEN,  
Secretary-Treasurer.

with the workers. The agreement also states that in case new styles of work are put on the market a committee of workers, together with a representative of the union, shall fix the prices for such work.

Western Federation of Miners  
May Enter Into an Alliance  
with United Mine Workers

The committee representing the Western Federation of Miners that went to the St. Louis A. F. of L. convention and applied for a charter, after having been invited to do so by various conventions during the past dozen years, only to be turned down by having their application sent back to the executive council, made a report to the membership of the W. F. of M. that cannot be said to be too enthusiastic. The committee says that it now has a better acquaintanceship with the men who have been shaping the policies of the Federation for years, and recommends that unless the A. F. of L. executive council grants the charter sought next month the application will be withdrawn and that the W. F. of M. enter into an alliance with the United Mine Workers for mutual benefit. The action of the Gompers followers in voting against the admission of the Western miners in St. Louis is arousing considerable feeling among the local coal miners. The latter, not being adepts at hair-splitting jurisdiction definitions are unable to see why the miners of the west, after having been besieged for years to come in only to be snubbed when they accept invitation, see no reason why the western men should not be in the federation as well as they (the coal miners). Some of the state and local officers are not in the least backward in declaring that if the metalliferous miners are not wanted in the A. F. of L., then neither are the coal miners desired. This matter will be thoroughly threshed over in the Columbus convention of the U. M. W. next month, and there will be some plain utterances delivered relating to this subject. From all appearances the A. F. of L. executive council is approaching what the diplomats are accustomed to term a cause bellum.—Cleveland Citizen.

Scab was "a noble expression of independence," 300 college students took the places of the striking motormen and conductors in this city and attempted to run the cars of the Winnipeg Street Railway company. But the public became so indignant at this strike-breaking attempt on the part of rich men's sons, that they wrecked the cars and chased the boys to their homes. The failure of the student strike-breakers, who were mostly members of Winnipeg's wealthy families, to hold down their jobs, has caused the Winnipeg Street Railway company to contract with an agency for professional strike-breakers, who are now on their way to the city. A rush order for uniforms to clothe the hired thugs was sent to the Manitoba Clothing company. But, the clothing company's employees are all union garment workers, and as soon as the discovery was made that these uniforms were to cover the bodies of the imported strike-breakers the work in the factory stopped.—Brewer's Workers' Journal.

**Chicago, Ills.**—The twenty-fifth anniversary jubilee of the Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International union will be celebrated on Jan. 14.

**The Bakers' Journal**, 800 Chicago avenue, Chicago, the official organ of the organization, is now preparing a special edition of 100 pages. It will be published in magazine form and besides giving a review of the work of the organization for the past few years, will carry articles giving an insight into health regulations in many of the large cities of the country.

**New York, N. Y.**—Forty-two waist and dress manufacturers, employing about 1,800 men and women in this city, have responded to the notice for the renewal of trade agreements sent out by the Ladies' Waist and Dress Makers and signed agreements with the union, says the Weekly Bulletin of the Clothing Trade. The new agreement calls for 54-hour week nine months of the year and fifty-hour week during the months of June, July and August, with one hour for lunch; that the work shall be equally divided during the dull season, and that none of the workers shall be discharged without good and sufficient cause. It also states that all men and women employees, makers as well as cutters, must be members of the union, and that no subcontracting shall be allowed. The employers are to furnish machine needles, cotton and all other requisites free of charge, the shops shall be sanitary, and representatives of the union shall have the right to visit shops at convenient times in order to confer and consult.

**Notice! Union Men!** As our attention has been repeatedly called to the fact that the agents of the Marx & Haas Clothing company have been circulating rumors to retail clothing merchants and minor men in the various localities to the effect that their fight against the United Garment Workers' unions had been settled, we wish to inform all retail dealers and union men to be on their guard and pay no attention to the misinformation that the firm's agents are circulating.

The trouble is still on. We are in a better position today than ever before and more determined to fight this battle to a successful conclusion than we were at any other time. Organized labor can rest assured that we will keep up this fight until we regain our rights, namely, the right of organization and recognition of our union. Our slogan will always be "Keep up the fight until we win."

In conclusion we again thank the clothing dealers and union men for their liberal support and ask them not to accept any statement of a settle-

WISCONSIN STATE  
FEDERATION OF LABOR

## OFFICIAL DEPARTMENT

## UNFAIR—WAS IT?

The United States Supreme Court has upheld the constitutionality of the **WATER UNION ACT**. Comparing with the terms of the decision, the "Unfair" herebefore appearing here has been removed.

IT'S UP TO YOU!

Wage Editors!  
Wake Up!  
Join the Union of  
your craft and the  
people of your class.  
Always demand  
the UNION LABEL  
and Shop CARD—  
for emasculation  
and slavery

No. 147.  
Gardener

Recorder (Maximum Salary \$1,500.)

Office of the Board of City Service Commissioners, City Hall, Jan. 7, 1911.

## Trainmen Get Increase in Wages

Sixty-one western railroads have granted an increase in wages to conductors, brakemen and flagmen, aggregating about \$5,000,000 a year, to go into effect immediately.

To Organized Labor and  
Its Friends

A number of friendly attempts have been made to organize the employees of the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., and induce this firm to give higher wages and grant better conditions, but without avail.

Representatives of labor organizations, who tried to confer with the Weber Brewing company have been insulted and abused and the firm insists on long working hours and low wages.

The Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., sells bottled and keg beer in this city, claiming to be union beer, thereby deceiving the buyers.

We again call attention to the fact that the Weber Brewing company of Waukesha, Wis., is a union brewery, is paying starvation wages to their employees and insults and abuses organized labor.

The United Brewery Workers of

Milwaukee and Waukesha, Wis.

FRIEDRICH KREUHLA,  
President  
WM. W. MCINTYRE,  
WM. GUTENKUNST,  
FRIEDRICH RUNGE,  
Commissioners  
JOHN J. VLACH,  
Secretary.

S.D. H. Jan. 7 & 14.

THE WEST SIDE HABERDASHERY

GEO. SELBERLICH, Prop.  
UNION MADE GOODS  
SELLMORI HATS CO.

Wearers and Gents  
Furnishers 1513 Vliet St.

HATS AND FURNISHINGS  
AT POPULAR PRICES

SCHLIGER-SCHULZ CO.,  
1501 VLIET STREET

OSCAR RADEMAKER  
ATTORNEY-AT-LAW

Phone Grand 2822 Room 8, Metropolitan Bldg.

F. TEWS OYSTERS, CRABS

Phone So. 7167 675 FIRST AVENUE 373

J. W. NIEMANN FISH  
Telephone South 310  
1872 KIRCHNERIC AVENUE DIRECTOR

## Good Street Railway Service, and What It Means

Street railway service is good or poor according to the standard by which it is judged. Quality of service is a question of comparison.

Compared with street car transportation in this or any other city only a few years ago, present conditions in Milwaukee are a vast improvement.

Compared with the service of today in any other city of its size, the service in Milwaukee is good.

Even so, it is not as good as the people desire. It is not as good as The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company wants and hopes to be able to make it.

The policy of the Company in the past has been to constantly improve its roadway, its equipment and its service.

The true standard by which street railway service should be measured is the price that the passengers pay. That governs the income of the company and the amount of money that can be spent by the company in providing service.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

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Fraternally submitted,

FRED. J. BROCKHAUSEN,

Secretary-Treasurer.

Working alone, the Company will not be able to do this. It needs the help and friendly interest of the people. It needs the intelligent co-operation of the people's representatives, the public officers.

## The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light Company

**In Best Society**

Every woman of social experience knows that no matter how formal her reception or card party may be, there are always some of her guests who really prefer a cool glass of good beer to any other beverage.

These women keep Pabst Blue Ribbon in the house, for they know that while their guests have varying tastes, Pabst Blue Ribbon is the beer that is liked by everybody.

**Pabst Blue Ribbon****The Beer of Quality**

costs a little more than ordinary beer—but it is worth all it costs.

A bottle of Pabst Blue Ribbon is not only good to look at, but the beer itself has a delicate flavor and rich, smooth taste that is sure to delight.

Telephone for a case today.

**Pabst Brewing Company**



Phone  
Grand  
5400

**AT THE THEATERS**

**DAVIDSON—“Three Twins”**

The attraction at the Davidson theater next week, beginning with the performance on Sunday night, will be Joseph M. Gaite's production of "Three Twins." This is the celebrated musical play in which Karl Hochschild first attained fame as a com-

**"Petiness Beneath the Dignity of the Individuals Indulging in It!"**

This Is Milwaukee Medical Journal's Estimate of the Doctors Fighting Dr. Kraft. Is Exhibition of "Doctors' Proverbial Jealousy" It Says!

In the current issue of the Milwaukee Medical Journal the action of the objectors to Dr. Kraft is pronounced "pettiness, beneath the dignity of the individuals indulging in it," and asserting that the instigators are "lowered in the eyes of the laity for their attitude."

The medical journal ascribes the situation to "doctors' proverbial jealousy," and says that "the whole profession is injured thereby." An opportunity is asked for Dr. Kraft to show what he can do in the health department.

"In connection with the appointment of the new health commissioner there has been a great deal of loose talk by some who would show to better advantage if they kept still. Not only is all this pettiness beneath the dignity of the individuals indulging in it, but they are lowered in the eyes of the laity through its indulgence."

Whatever has been said is ascribed to doctors' proverbial jealousy, and the whole profession is injured thereby. So please, gentlemen, do not rush into public prints about the matter, but resign yourselves to waiting to see what good may come out of this political Nazareth. If he does good work, well and good; if his results are poor, there is a limit to the time of incumbency, and some one else, ready to sacrifice himself for the good of the community, no doubt, will be found."

The committee, if one of the local medical societies, that called on Mayor Seldel to object to Dr. Kraft as health commissioner consisted of: Drs. R. G. Sayle, D. J. Hayes, A. J. Burgess, M. R. Hewitt, C. A. Evans, A. W. Gray, Harry Greenberg, T. L. Harrington, Joseph Kahu, A. L. Kastner, C. H. Fellman, H. V. Ogden, H. M. Brown, L. F. Permain, Charles H. Sawyer county, in connection with the famous Deitz case, comes to the Bijou tomorrow for a re-engagement of a week, opening with matinee. Never before has a play aroused such intense enthusiasm as has this great melodrama. From the time the curtain arises, showing the little cabin on the Thornapple river, with the pinery of northern Wisconsin for a backdrop, until it drops on the last act following the surrender of the brave backwoodsman, who has fought until his ammunition has given out and he feels that he must give in to save the life of his wife and his little ones, there is not a dull moment in Hoyt's great success.

**ALHAMBRA—“The Encounter”**

Margaret Illington comes to the Alhambra theater Monday night for an engagement of four performances, including Wednesday matinee, in "The Encounter," said to be the best vehicle this talented actress has had.

**COLUMBIA—Burlesque**

For next week's bill at the Columbia the Morris-Thurston stock company will present a grand revival of the famous play, "The Two Orphans."

**NEW STAR—Burlesque**

"The Girls from Dixie" will be the next attraction at the New Star theater. This show has earned a reputation on the burlesque circuit for

YAMA YAMA, DANSE

**"When Doctors Disagree"**

"I see be th' papers," said Casey, "th' health commissioner is in bad wif' th' medical bunch."

"Great hivins," moaned Flamigan. "Katy broke out again in th' place?"

"Hush, man, hush—tis an evil mind ye have," reproved Casey. "Can ye not imagine a case in official delinquency, without an angel child being mixed up in it? 'Tis a far more serious matter, Flamigan. From what I can gather, it appears th' medical fraternity does not consider th' Dr. Kraft has th' required scientific education fr' th' job. While there is no question as t' his ability, it seems th' he does not throt wif' th' recognized high-brows in th' profession."

"I have not th' massive intellect t' grasp th' full significance iv th' disturbance, but them knights iv th' hypodermic syringe have it down pat. Suppose ye were health commissioner, Flamigan. Cud ye smell a dead dog in an alley on a hot summer's day? Ye cud not. An' why not? Not th' ye're olfactory organs are not normal and discriminative, but ye have no scientific experience in microscopical analysis. Ve see how ye wud be fixed, do ye not? Thee-ally speakin', ye might live over th' glue works an' sleep wif' a wet goat in blissful unconcern unless ye were

**Do Not Miss!** Admission Free  
Sunday, Jan. 15, 10 A.M.  
**Thomas Jefferson**  
THE  
Great Freethinker  
THE  
Forerunner of Socialism  
**FREE LECTURE**  
At Freie Gemeinde Hall, 262 4th St.  
by Martin L. D. Blum  
Next Sun., Jan. 15, 10 A.M.  
EVERYBODY WELCOME

**NEW STAR**  
The Girls From Dixie  
with Adams & Guhl, German Ec-  
centric Comedians.  
Two New Skits:  
**Schult's Hotel and Oh!**  
What a Night  
also  
**Millie Zemoa**  
In Her Sensational Dances.

**EMPIRE THEATRE**  
Frankfort St., betw. 6th & 7th Aves.  
Com. Sun. Mat. Jan. 15 at 2:30  
**"Uncle Tom's Cabin"**  
Clara Turner Stock Co.

**X** *John R. Miller*  
PHOTOGRAPHER  
COR. THIRD AND PRAIRIE STS.  
Opposite Steinmeyer's

**COLUMBIA THEATRE**  
Eleventh and Walnut Streets  
Com. Sunday Matines Jan. 15th  
A Grand Revival of the Sterling Melodramas  
**"The Two Orphans"**  
Morris-Thurston Stock Co.

**917-919**  
Third Street Cor. Wright St.

a graduate iv some recognized quack-thoathy.

"An' suppose, in friendly or-ganint, wan lad whates another over th' head wid a neck-yoke, and ye arre called upon t' diagnose th' resultant disather t' th' whalee's knowledge-box. Do ye say anything about a fracture iv th' skull? Av ye do ye arre lost. Ye must call up erysipelas or ye may be sayverly cinsured to be some broad-minded board iv trustees. Av ye wud be entirly satisfactory, ye must pattern after th' ancient dame what was all things t' all men. An' av ye in, 'dile th' entirre medical profession in that, ye have a life-size contrac on yr' hands. But all hope is not dead. They wud not, they say, object t' a non-medical man ay he was a sanitary engineer."

"What's a sanitary engineer?" asked Flamigan.

"Ye arre hopelessly ignorant," answered Casey, "but I will enlighten ye. A sanitary engineer is a felly tht runs an engine in a sanitarium."

A. E. CHASE.

**Beggs Must Sprinkle!**

Milwaukee has won a fine victory in the supreme court, and City Atty. Hoan and his staff are smiling.

The Milwaukee Electric Railway and Light company must pay for sprinkling between its tracks and must remunerate the city for last year's sprinkling, under the affirmation in supreme court of Judge Turner's decision in circuit court. The street railway company has a bond up of \$28,000 covering the cost for 1910.

The street sprinkling case was decided for the city by Judge Turner in circuit court on March 19, 1910. The sprinkling ordinance was passed by the Socialists when they first entered the city council in 1904, and in September, 1905, an alternative writ of mandamus was sued out directing the company to comply with the ordinance or show cause to the contrary. The appellant made a return, alleging justification.

A feature of the case was the intolerable delays of City Atty. Runge and City Atty. Kelly in favor of the company. In fact, Kelly said the city could not win. After the years of delay City Atty. Hoan brought matters to a conclusion.

The trial took place on Dec. 15 and 16 and findings of fact and conclusions of law favorable to the city were made and signed on March 12, 1910. The street railway then went to the supreme court.

Last year the sprinkling was done by the city. The estimated cost is \$28,000.

The city also won the case started by Dr. Bading against the farmers in the matter of the tuberculin test.

The supreme court decided in favor of the justice courts—a decision that will give the crooked collection agencies a longer lease of life. But the end is not yet!

**Coroner's Office Is At Last Serving the People!**

Last year among the 536 inquests conducted under the former coroner there were but a few jury verdicts censoring the employers for negligence.

Things are quite different under the new regime. The present coroner, Dr. H. L. Nahin, is a Socialist. He represents the working class,

**"The Civic Awakening of Milwaukee"**

An Address by

**Harvey Dee Brown**  
At The  
**Ethical Hall**  
558 Jefferson Street  
**SUNDAY, JAN. 15TH.**  
**8 P. M.**

Music by the Debons Group  
**ADMISSION FREE**

**THIS INVITES YOU**

**MAJESTIC THEATRE**

Week Com. Monday Mat.  
**ANNETTE KELLERMANN**  
the diving Venus & the world's  
most perfectly formed women  
Capt. Geo. Auger & Co.  
Kajiyama  
The Neapolitans  
Kennedy, Nobody &  
Platt  
Four Rianos  
Lem-Put  
Lawson & Naman  
Majesticscope

Bargain  
Matinee  
Day except  
Sundays and  
Holidays  
10c to 35c  
Evenings  
10c to 75c

**GAYETY The People's Playhouse**

**Charles Robinson**  
and Crinsoe Girls  
Sunday and All Week  
Presenting Two Side-Splitting  
Burlettas  
**LOST A \$1,000,000 AND COMEN IN UHINATOWN**  
Pretties and Liveliest Chorus  
All-Star Olio of Eight Acts

**Cough?**

Our Cough Syrup will relieve it.

**Fred A. Wenzel**  
PRESCRIPTION DRUGGIST  
Howell Ave. & Clarence St.

Hence, his investigations and inquests and the jury verdicts are permeated with the proletarian spirit and with regard for the sacredness of human life.

He has been only one week in office and has had three jury inquests, and the verdicts rendered by the jury on all these three cases were "negligence on the part of the company."

Case 1. Stanley Kowalsky, age 18, residing at 727 Thirteenth avenue, was employed as a sectionman at the Muskego yards of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul railroad company on Jan. 3, and during the shunting of switch cars was run over by one of

**Town Topics by the Town Crier**

The doctors have a funny way of proving their professions of great regard for the present administration!

It seems that the quack doctors are not the only ones that are able to "throw the scare" into the people!

We would respectfully suggest that those newly formed societies to aid the cause of labor in some of the German Catholic churches take as their first task a petition to Archbishop Glennon of St. Louis, who is putting up a vast and costly cathedral with non-union labor.

We wonder if Dave Rose found any "startling curs" at the front gate when he made Milwaukee a short call last week, accompanied by his latest wife?—And did he get any bouquets from those priests of religion who used to make speeches for him just before election in return for gifts of STAINED glass windows? By the way, it is said the STAIN still sticks to them—the stain of dirty politics.

Again we warn workingmen and their wives against those "home remedies" and "recipes you can mix yourself" that are appearing so dishonestly as reading matter all through the Milwaukee daily papers. Most of them are frauds and dangerous, and those that are harmless, because of containing the more harmless drugs, are in most cases catch-penny swindles. Be on your guard!

Dave Rose must have smiled in his sleeve. For he came back to see Milwaukee still groaning under Roseism—or the after effects of Roseism, i. e., Rose taxes. The situation is simply fearful and every little struggling family feels it. But it cannot last forever. The city will right itself and get down to a business-like basis. The taxes being paid today are in reality largely kick taxes. They are taxes on past indebtedness that the Rose politicians covered up.

It is refreshing to note that a medical journal has had the courage to make straight-out comment on the impudence and pettiness of the doctors of that County Medical society who asked the mayor to depose Dr. Kraft. The position of this particular set of doctors is not improved by the fact that it was an active member of their very society (Doc. Bading) who helped engineer the miserable attack and prosecution of Dr. Rucker, while also it was another member of their society (Doc. Wilhelm Becker, whose integrity none of them defend) who helped put the fin-

the shunted cars cutting off his left leg, above the knee joint and badly lacerating the right leg.

Two hours later he died as the result of shock and hemorrhage. The verdict of the jury in this case was "negligence on the part of the company." From the evidence it was clearly shown that the accident could have been avoided by proper care and regard for human life.

Case 2. Albert Zinda, age 39, married, residing at 1219 Seventh avenue, was working at the Milwaukee Coke and Gas company, at their coal plant. While putting out fires which take place by spontaneous combustion, he was asphyxiated by a pile of coal falling over him. The jury verdict in this case, was likewise "negligence on the part of the company." From the evidence it was shown that the plants are badly lighted, that no precautions are taken to prevent the falling of such piles of coal and that no effort was made to recover the missing workingman.

These are the type of verdicts rendered by a jury under the direction of a coroner who simply brings out the facts when he holds an inquest.

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